

firmation. The appointment was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs before which Gen. Crozier was testifying.

The earlier portion of Major-General Crozier's examination dealt with the small arms supply of the army. At length he explained the reasons why the United States had been compelled to adopt the British Lee-Enfield rifle modified as to caliber and breech fitting to accommodate American standard ammunition.

Senator Wadsworth of New York proposed the first question. He said: "May I ask whether this decision with respect to modification of the Lee-Enfield and all its associated problems was decided upon by the General Staff and the War College in conjunction with you, sir?"

Decided by War Council.

"It was decided upon at a conference with the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff, the commandant of the American expeditionary force, the Chief of the War College Division of the General Staff, the Major-General Commandant of the Ordnance Department, the Chief of Ordnance, and myself," replied Gen. Crozier.

In the course of subsequent questioning it was determined that the Chief of Ordnance thought the Lee-Enfield early spring America's output of rifles would catch up with the needs of the expeditionary force, and then going overseas.

Senator Chamberlain interposed: "But while ago you said that nothing was lost by your delay in changing the Lee-Enfield rifle because of the declaration of war until the British changed the specifications the plants were engaged in filling contracts with the Ordnance Department?"

"There was something of a hiatus," admitted Gen. Crozier. "It was not a distinct hiatus, because work commenced in these factories before the declaration of war. The change in specifications was made early operations of the manufacture of our rifles before the final operations of the manufacture of the British rifles were completed, so the manufacture of both kinds of rifles was going on at the same time in these different plants, but it was not going on at full rate at those times so as to keep the whole force of a plant occupied."

Could Have Supplied Old Pattern.

"The Ordnance Department has been criticized a good deal because of this change," interposed Chairman Chamberlain. "In view of the fact that if they had gone into manufacturing the Lee-Enfield rifle that was in use by the British army they would have had more than enough guns to have supplied the army and they would have had more."

Gen. Crozier admitted that if the army had been satisfied with the old Lee-Enfield rifle, an army of 1,000,000 rifles could have been supplied. "The three great private concerns manufacturing the modified Lee-Enfields had possessed before America entered the war a capacity of 1,000,000 a day," he said. "Gen. Crozier said that the modifications had been essential if America was not to be compelled to change entirely her whole output of rifle ammunition."

Reason for the Change.

"The changes," said he, "that were made in the rifle that private manufacturers were making were made to enable it to use the same ammunition as the gun being made in the Government armories."

"The same ammunition," asked Senator Beckham.

"The same ammunition," was the reply. "But the guns are not interchangeable with their parts at all. They are different guns."

After Gen. Crozier had explained that the private makers in the United States were continuing to make rifles for Great Britain while the mechanical adaptations fitting them to manufacture American rifles were in progress and that little time had been lost, he was asked: "Thereby the subject shifted to machine guns."

Were not the British having machine gun manufacture in the United States?" questioned Senator Wadsworth.

"Yes," said Gen. Crozier. "They were having Lewis guns made at the Savage Arms Company in this country."

"Then," said Senator Wadsworth, "this decision on the part of the Department to adhere to the Lee-Enfield ammunition model was made in order to make machine guns better made for the British Government in this country?"

"Yes," was the reply.

Tells of Browning Gun.

America's machine gun output then came under committee scrutiny. The war state of affairs and the fire was declared, said Gen. Crozier.

"One factory was making a machine gun known as the Vickers gun, which is a most excellent machine gun and which troops have. There is another factory which has made guns; the Martin factory makes Colt guns using our ammunition, which they have bought at a considerable number and are intending to use them for training purposes here. They are in the hands of the troops."

Gen. Crozier then told of the adoption of the Browning gun, the new United States machine gun which he said would prove the best in the world. He said he admitted he had never had a test in the field. His announcement provoked another volley of questions.

"When was that adopted?" demanded Chairman Chamberlain.

"That was adopted last June," said Gen. Crozier.

"So that up to June there has practically been a cessation of manufacture of machine guns," Senator Chamberlain asked.

Gen. Crozier: "No, that is not exactly the case. The manufacture of the Vickers gun at the Colt factory had been going on for some time and was still proceeding. They had not reached the point of delivery to the United States yet. Their manufacture was advanced, however, and they commenced deliveries in the late summer."

No Output at War's Start.

"When will the Browning gun be ready?" Senator Hitchcock asked, but he withdrew the question as untimely.

But Senator Wadsworth, while willing to desist from interrogations as to the Browning gun, wanted other facts. He asked what the entire American output amounted to.

"The output of machine guns using our ammunition at the time we went into the war, the actual current output, was nothing," said Gen. Crozier.

"What was their capacity?" asked Senator Weeks.

Gen. Crozier: "One factory had a capacity which was expected and went to the peak in the early autumn up to 500 a month."

"What type of gun was that, General?"

"The Vickers. Another one reached 500 a month."

From all sides of the committee table questions were fired at the Ordnance chief for information on why money had been expended for machine guns so rapidly expended for money.

"That time needed for manufacturing machine guns was authorized was the principal cause of delay was the gift of Gen. Crozier's explanations."

"In your statement yesterday," said Senator Chamberlain, "you were dispraised to place responsibility for details on Congress and the labor situation, at-

though your first appropriation was made in June, 1916, and some of your appropriations were still unexpended when war was declared."

"War was declared in April," Senator Hitchcock interrupted. "When did you start supplying the army with machine guns?"

"I think the committee wants to know something specific," The President was granted an emergency fund of \$10,000,000. Why was it that used if we are at war and it did not go to war? Why is it in the ninth month of the war that we find our men without clothing and equipment or ordinance?"

"I have never had over there have to use French artillery?"

Delayed to Get Estimates.

Gen. Crozier, turning first to one questioner and then to another, replied that work to procure ordinance was begun before war was declared, in anticipation of hostilities. He disclaimed placing sole responsibility for delay on Congress. He said that he did not ask for any of the President's \$10,000,000 fund until last August and that it was returned unused.

"Why should that have taken so long?" Senator Chamberlain asked. "Why did it take so long after April 6 to make the estimates?"

"It is a fact that most of the 1916 appropriations were still unexpended when war was declared," said the Ordnance Chief. "Our first step was to prepare estimates of appropriations."

"Why should that have taken so long?" Senator Chamberlain asked. "Why did it take so long after April 6 to make the estimates?"

"It is a fact that most of the 1916 appropriations were still unexpended when war was declared," said the Ordnance Chief. "Our first step was to prepare estimates of appropriations."

Turned to the President's emergency fund Senator Hitchcock asked: "Congress authorized \$10,000,000 in June, 1916, without any restrictions; that was more than ten months ago, and now why do we find it was not used?"

"I can't tell you that," Gen. Crozier answered. "I can only reserve for certain particular purposes."

"When did you request the President for any part of it?" asked Senator Chamberlain.

"I think in August."

"That was four months after war was declared," the chairman observed. "What were you doing in the meantime to prepare ordinance?"

Gen. Crozier replied that his bureau had been making estimates, cataloguing needs, and preparing plans for placing orders in anticipation of hostilities.

"The committee wants to know," said Senator Hitchcock, "just what was done in March, April and May, what start was made?"

"There was a tremendous start made," Gen. Crozier vigorously replied. "A great many things were done."

"Presumably every man in the United States thought war likely," Senator Weeks suggested. "What preparations were made before the actual declaration?"

Gen. Crozier repeated his statement regarding advance orders, manufacturing, and shipping of machine guns. He said that orders were placed against \$20,000,000 to \$100,000,000 appropriations previously authorized in the summer and fall of 1916.

Deliveries Not Yet Made.

When Senator Weeks inquired when deliveries were made under these orders, Gen. Crozier said that no material had been delivered.

"It takes a long time to make artillery," he explained.

"Does it take longer for countries that are at war?" asked Senator Hitchcock.

Gen. Crozier replied in the affirmative, saying that from the time of a declaration of war it takes a long time to get ordinance to troops there is a lapse of seven years.

"But in view of the tremendous emergency conflict we have used British and French designs," asked Senator Hitchcock.

"We could and did," Gen. Crozier answered. "A very considerable extent."

"I don't want generalities," said Senator Hitchcock. "The time has come when we ought to know just what the delay is. There is a feeling and many reports that we have been behind, unduly delayed. Although Congress provided ample money promptly, there are many officers, some in high command, who have told not only one Senator, but many Senators, that there has been an awful delay in many things that ought to have been provided in advance."

Change in Rifles Was Made.

"They have been provided for, but not in time in some cases," Gen. Crozier responded. "I think when you have all the facts you will have a different impression. Ordnance manufacture takes time. Some of the work ought to have been started two years before."

"Didn't you change the type of rifle used?" asked Senator Chamberlain.

"Wasn't that a cause of delay?"

"Yes, we did," was the answer.

He added that it was extremely undesirable to have ammunition of two kinds for an army, and to modify the type of different makes so that they can use the same kind of ammunition required some delay.

"I will say that none of the American rifles will be delayed five minutes in reaching the theatre of war because of modern rifles," Gen. Crozier added.

"But there have been hundreds of thousands without rifles in cantonments," interrupted Senator Hitchcock.

"There are not, sir," contradicted Gen. Crozier.

"But there are thousands who are without rifles," persisted Senator Hitchcock.

Guard Not All Equipped.

Gen. Crozier admitted there was some delay in shipping rifles to cantonments for training purposes early, but said the contingents were not then completed.

"No troops are being sent to France who have not been carrying a rifle for some time," he continued, but added that "because of ammunition shortage all have not had sufficient target practice."

All the National Guard units have not been equipped with the modern rifles, he said, but more than 75 per cent are.

The Ordnance Department had ready to ship to each cantonment when the National Army was called 5,000 Krag rifles for training purposes, and those were followed by 2,500 new rifles and the same number the following week, so there are now about 10,000 Krag rifles at each cantonment, he said. There are also about 11,000 Enfield rifles now at cantonments, or on their way there, he added.

WILL NOT MOLEST JERUSALEM.

Turks Not Expected to Attempt Recapture of City.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 13.—An indication that the Turks will not attempt to recapture Jerusalem was given by Gen. Steeger-Stelner, Austro-Hungarian War Minister, in replying to a question raised in the army committee of the Austrian delegation, as quoted in a dispatch received here today from Vienna.

The General said Jerusalem was occupied without fighting, the Turks retreating from the city. He said the Austro-Hungarian positions to the west were subjected to a surprise attack by the British.

Jerusalem suffered no damage, he said, and the Ottoman supreme command has given assurances that no further damage is out of the question. Jerusalem will now remain outside the fighting zone, the General said.

LONGWORTH WANTS 'BRAINS' EXEMPTED

Ohio Representative Introduces Income Tax Amendment in the House.

HELPS SALARIED MEN

Professional Workers Included in Same Category—Democrats Oppose.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—With the idea of eliminating from the war revenue law what he characterizes as "the most vicious and its one entirely indefensible provision," Representative Longworth of Ohio today introduced in the House a bill to exempt incomes derived from personal exertion from the "excess profits" tax.

Instead of seeking to repeal section 206 of the law, which imposes the tax of a per cent on all earned incomes in excess of \$5,000 a year, Mr. Longworth seeks to rectify the portion of the law of which so much criticism has been leveled by amending the definitions of "trade" and "business" in the excess profits section. The bill introduced today would remove from this category salaried and professional men.

Several bills have been introduced for the repeal of the entire section placing an excess profits tax on earned incomes while letting unearned incomes go scot-free.

Democrats Oppose Move.

It is almost certain that this will accomplish nothing on account of the attitude of the Democrats. The House Ways and Means Committee against eliminating any tax from the bill altogether and on account of the pride of authorship of the original section which Chairman Kilgus of the Ways and Means Committee has exhibited.

The fact that the bill came from Mr. Longworth, one of the most influential members of the Ways and Means Committee, is taken to indicate that it will not be shelved as the other bills probably will be. He is in a position to push the bill through the committee and to have it passed by the House.

Longworth's amendment consists of only three lines. "The terms 'trade' and 'business' shall not include professions and occupations having no invested capital, and not more than a nominal capital."

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SYRIAN ECHO NEARLY FATAL.

Zionist Worker Can't Call and Girl Is Found Poisoned.

The fall of Jerusalem had an echo in New York city that almost brought death to it. In a furnished room at 266 Grand avenue, a girl, who had been in the city several years, yesterday died of a gas poisoning. The girl, who was found by the police, was suffering from gas poisoning. The girl, who was found by the police, was suffering from gas poisoning.

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BUSCH'S DAUGHTERS AFFECTED.

Allen Enemy Law May Apply to Part of Estate Left by Brewer.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13.—Charles Nagel, trustee of the estate of Adolphus Busch, and former Secretary of Commerce and Labor, is in Washington to ascertain the status of that portion of the estate that was bequeathed to Mrs. Edward Scherer and Baroness von Contard, daughters of Adolphus Busch.

The husband of Mrs. Scherer is a Major in the German army and the husband of Baroness von Contard is a director of the Krupp Works. Each daughter received an eighth interest in the estate, and the income of each from the estate is estimated at \$1,000 a day.

Mr. Nagel will ascertain how the Federal law sequestering Allen enemy property will affect the bequests of the two daughters.

NEW CRUSADE ON BROADWAY.

Wood's Men in Evening Attire Get Liquor Selling Evidence.

Some of the best known and widely advertised White Light cabarets and night clubs on Broadway yesterday were the subject of investigation for the last ten days by eight of Police Commissioner Wood's men. In evening clothes and posing as "young bucks" they followed the "night men" and liquor wine and quietly gathering evidence of liquor selling after hours that has resulted in warrants and summonses against a number of the "night men."

Magistrate Frothingham in West Side police court has heard a series of complaints since November 20, but in none of them was there sufficient proof to uphold a charge. But Broadway heard last night that the crusade was on, and the word was passed round to look out for the wine paying "bills."

Inspector Frothingham's investigation into the liquor selling on Broadway was going on, but declared there was nothing unusual about it.

SYNDICATE TAKES VULCAN STEEL.

The Vulcan Steel Products Company has announced that on December 1 it liquidated headed by Gen. T. Coleman du Pont, which owns a majority of the stock of the corporation, assumed active management. Otto Kieckhefer, who for time served as president and manager, relinquished connection with the corporation. The directors as reorganized include Le Roy W. Baidwin, James H. Dunham, T. Coleman du Pont, Frank H. Hitchcock, Stuart McNamara, and H. D. Ward.

BRITISH WISH DELAY IN STATING WAR AIM

Conditions in Russia Assigned as Reason for Silence.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The speech of former Premier Asquith in Birmingham is the subject of a great variety of comment, chiefly concerning the extent of his agreements or disagreements with Lord Lansdowne. Generally he is regarded as having contributed somewhat to clearing the atmosphere, probably preliminary to Premier Lloyd George's forthcoming speech, which, it is expected, will be extremely significant.

In view of Lord Lansdowne's letter, Mr. Asquith's speech, President Wilson's address to Congress and other recent developments, the case for an early declaration of war aims and peace terms has been greatly strengthened. Recently in the public mind, although there are reasons to believe that the Government would be embarrassed by an effort to formulate such a statement.

In view of the present military position and the extreme uncertainty as to Russia, there are indications of some desire to postpone definite declarations until affairs in Russia assume more definite form.

U-BOATS MUST BE OFFSET BY SHIPS

Continued from First Page.

There is no reason for modifying or altering Premier Lloyd George's statement of December 20, 1917, there no longer is any fear of the submarine proving a decisive factor in the war.

Events since November 20, in fact, have tended to increase rather than decrease the confidence with which the Premier spoke. The month of November was a red letter month in the anti-U-boat war for three reasons: First, the loss of tonnage during the month was the most considerable since the beginning of the war. Second, the sinkings of enemy submarines were the greatest ever recorded in a single month. Third, the launchings of new merchant ships from British yards came within measurable distance of equalling the loss of tonnage by submarine attack.

The phrase "within measurable distance" is used by the Government to indicate that the number of ships launched in the month of November was only a few miles short of equalling the loss of tonnage by submarine attack.

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When the Mail Man Comes.

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ALL FOREIGN MAIL CENSORED.

Government Policy Announced by Postmaster-General.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Postmaster-General Baughman today made formal announcement that a censorship of all mail entering or leaving the United States is being conducted at New York as well as the Canal Zone, Porto Rico and large sections of the country.

The announcement reads:

"Censorship of international mail has been inaugurated pursuant to Section 3 of act of October 3, 1917, and Sections 14, 15 and 16 of the executive order of October 12, 1917."

ONLY ONE SHIP LOST.

French Pay Minimum Toll to the Submarine.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—In the week ended December 8 only one French steamship was lost to the submarines. It was a small vessel of 1,000 tons. No other ships were lost.

BROOKLYN BOY WOUNDED.

E. C. Bryn Severely Injured in Battle in France.

Dr. Harold Bryn of 313 Union street, Brooklyn, received a telegram yesterday from the War Department announcing that his oldest son, Elmer C. Bryn of Company A, Eleventh Engineers, U. S. A., was severely wounded in a recent battle somewhere in France. Dr. Bryn has telegraphed a message to be forwarded by the War Department, asking more details. Another son, Carroll Bryn, is a member of the same company.

Dr. Bryn is a visiting physician at the Swedish Hospital in Brooklyn.

BRENTANO'S

Book-sellers To the World

BOOKS

Make the Best Presents

COLOR PLATE BOOKS

Rowlandson
Cruikshank
Alken
Sutcliffe
Leech
Downman

PRIVATE PEAT TELLS HOW WAR AIDS MEN

They May Be a Little Rough, but They're Better Where It Counts.

THRILLING FRENCH TALES

Canadian Club Cheers Twice Wounded Albertan Who Often Went Over Top.

Private Peat, the two gold bars on whose left sleeve mean in his case that his right lung and right shoulder were shot away in the third battle of Ypres, told the Canadian Club at the Biltmore Hotel last night that he "laughed a dazed laugh more at the things I saw in Flanders than I ever did in any theatre."

Private Peat—Harold Peat of Edmonton, Alberta—the chap who went to war with the Queen's Own of Toronto in the first Canadian contingent and has published a book about his two years in the trenches. He got his wounds in a charge which he alone survived. He is a slim, dark haired, eager faced youth, and he makes listeners almost see things that he saw by his manner of recital.

Although his right arm hangs at his side and his hand is hardly good enough for a sprinter, Private Peat in his ten minute talk to the Canadian Club was the most cheerful little veteran that ever wore the King's uniform. He said that he likes war for itself.

Of course They're a Bit Rough.

"Some of the men see things when they think of the trenches," he said, "some see rats and all see mud, but there are a few who see behind all that and see something much better. The average man looking over and coming back to report might say: 'Those boys will come back to us rotten. They're being demoralized. They are straight on their way to hell.' Oh, we are crude and rough and we swear a good deal—yes, indeed, we do. But let me tell you something that I saw in the trenches. Three weeks and no letter from home. You lean your back on the parapet and you look at the clock. You are waiting for the mail. You are waiting for the mail."

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THE RED CROSS NEEDS WORKERS

FOR THE XMAS MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

BEGINNING

MONDAY, DECEMBER 17th

AND ENDING XMAS EVE.

15,000,000 NEW MEMBERS WILL BE ENROLLED IN THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK'S QUOTA IS 500,000.

Volunteers willing to aid the ENROLLING STATIONS DIVISION (Mrs. James C. Gerard, Chairman) to keep the booths open for six days; and those willing to aid the TEAMS DIVISION, (Darwin P. Kingsley, Chairman) should call at

244 Madison Ave., or phone Vanderbilt 1000.



The Clear-thinking Executive

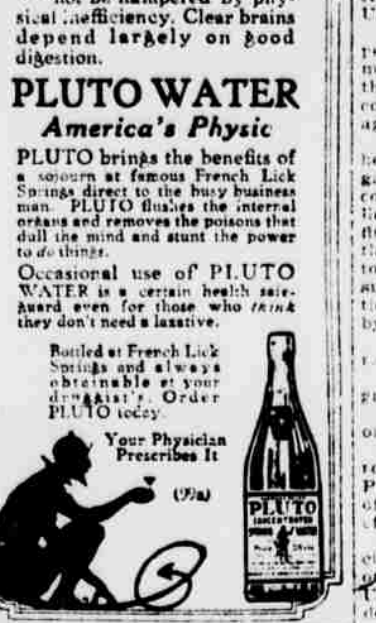
BIG men's minds must not be hampered by physical inefficiency. Clear brains depend largely on good digestion.

PLUTO WATER

America's Physic

PLUTO brings the benefits of a tonic at famous French Lick Springs direct to the busy business man. PLUTO filters the mineral waters and removes the poisons that collect in the system and stunts the power to do things.

Occasional use of PLUTO WATER is a certain health insurance. It is the only water that they don't need a lassive.



GREELEY'S 'GO WEST' LETTER LOST IN FIRE

J. G. Butler's Valuable Art Treasures Also Burned.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

YONKERS, N. Y., Dec. 13.—The original letter written by Horace Greeley entitled "Go West, young man," was one of the many treasures destroyed when the residence of Joseph H. Butler, wealthy steel magnate, was destroyed here Tuesday night. The loss became known today when an inventory was taken to learn what had been destroyed.

The damage to the residence, estimated at more than \$200,000, valuable oil paintings having been burned along with the rest of the contents. Butler, who is a member of the Erie Railroad board, is a resident of Yonkers. He is a member of the Erie Railroad board, is a resident of Yonkers. He is a member of the Erie Railroad board, is a resident of Yonkers.

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FAZZAR MAN TO ENLIST.

Fox, Guilty of Misdemeanor, Gets Chance to Make Good.

Donald Fox, former secretary of the Army and Navy Field Comfort Bazaar, which provided about 100,000 worth of relief supplies for the French and British soldiers in the trenches, was today taken in to the Grand Central Palace, has sought and obtained permission to square his past by enlisting.

Fox, guilty by his own plea, was taken to the military police station, two inspectors for the bazaar fraud, would, however, enlist in the Ordnance Corps, where his talents are pointed and passed out to the front. He is actually a Frenchman, but he is permitted to enlist in this branch of the service was allowed by the Federal Attorney under the impression that enlistment in the Ordnance Corps means a trip to the front.

Fox suggested that he be permitted to enlist after reading guilty to petit larceny before Judge Chan in General Sessions. He held that suspension of sentence on the two petit larceny charges would enable him to do this, and petit larceny is only a misdemeanor. A third indictment, charging forgery in the second degree, would bar enlistment, but Fox was given until December 21 to make good on his compromise.

U-BOAT BOMBARDS FUNERAL.

Kills or Wounds Several Persons in Madeira Capital.

LISBON, Dec. 12.—Funchal, capital of Madeira, a Portuguese island in the Atlantic off the west coast of Morocco, has been bombarded by a German submarine. Forty persons were killed and many injured, a number of persons and buildings destroyed. The submarine fired on being attacked by patrol boats.

ITALIANS SINK 2 ENEMY WARSHIPS

Send Torpedo Boats in Trieste Harbor, Braving Austrian Mines and Forts.

RAN GANTLET OF FIRE

Description of Thrilling Attack Received by Italian Commander Here.

A thrilling description of the manner in which Italian torpedo boats braved the mine fields, forts and gunfire from war craft and successfully sank two Austrian battleships in the harbor of Trieste last Sunday night is contained in a message received here yesterday by Commander C. Piaster of the Italian navy. The details of the fight were contained in a telegram sent to Capt. Piaster from Capt. L. Vannutelli, naval attaché at the Italian Embassy in Washington.

On Wednesday news of the sinking of the Austrian battleship Wien was received in London from Vienna. The despatch stated that most of the crew had been saved, but the location of the sinking and other details were not given. The message received by Capt. Piaster states:

"After successfully crossing several obstructions and mine fields the Italian torpedo craft entered the harbor of Trieste, where they fired four torpedoes against two Austrian men of war of the Monarch type. All the torpedoes reached targets and exploded."

"Though the most intense anti-aircraft fire was concentrated against the attacking torpedo boats, and though even torpedoes were fired against them, all our units returned safely and unhurt to their home bases."

The Wien is a ship of the Monarch type, and with the Scharnstein Gunt was built in 1905. Each ship displaced 2,600 tons and carried crews of about 441 men. Their dimensions were 225 feet in length by 36 feet beam. Their batteries consisted of four 9-inch guns and twenty guns of smaller caliber. Each ship was fitted with two torpedoes.

HUNGARIANS HERE GRATEFUL TO WILSON

Through Daily Journal Thank Him for Leniency.

The American Magyar Newspaper (Hungarian daily) will say in its editorial columns today:

"WE ARE GRATEFUL.

"In the name of the Hungarians in America we express our grateful thanks to the American people, the Government of the United States and to the first citizen of the republic, President Wilson."

"We thank them for the confidence and good will shown toward the subjects of Hungary residing in this land and for that truly splendid magnanimity so clearly evidenced by the Presidential proclamation defining and regulating the status of the subjects of the Dual Monarchy residing in America."

"We are grateful to America."

"It was within their right to avowed and unavowed to intern all Hungarians who were not yet citizens. They could have taken them from their families, denying them of their work, confining them under the strictest regulations, they could have directed them to report to the police for registration and finally subject them to all the rules and regulations in their country, as sanctioned by international usage."

"All of this the American Government refrained from doing."

"Instead of severity they displayed gratifying consideration."

"They show us not the fist, but reach out a friendly hand."

"Every Hungarian in America should read carefully the proclamation of our President; he will thus hear the words of noble America and feel the warmth of the American heart."

"At this writing only we American citizens and residents of Hungarian origin can express our gratitude to the United States and to the illustrious President Wilson."

"The time will yet come when Hungary and the Hungarian people will be able to give testimony of their gratitude."

SNOW HALTS INVADERS.

Rome Reports Heavy Attacks Wednesday by Germans, However.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—German attacks on the Italian front have ceased because of the snow and the heavy mists. The Berlin War Office in its statement today says: "There was little fighting owing to the snow and the mists."

Rome asserts the German attacks were renewed yesterday east of the Breno and continued during the night. The damage to the Italian position is estimated at more than \$200,000, valuable oil paintings having been burned along with the rest of the contents. Butler, who is a member of the Erie Railroad board, is a resident of Yonkers. He is a member of the Erie Railroad board, is a resident of Yonkers.

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